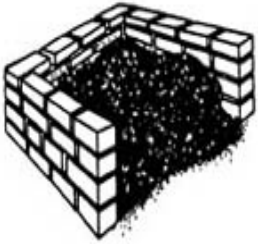


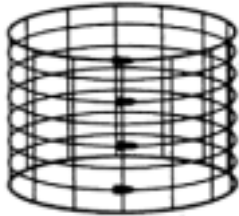
What kind of compost bins are available?

You can build your own compost bin or purchase one. The following illustrations show four different types.

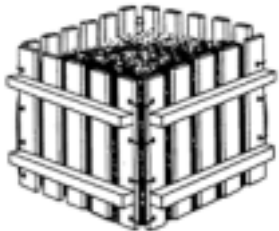
Block Bin



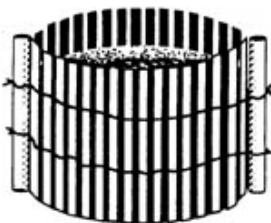
Woven Wire Bin






Wooden Pallet Bin



Snow Fence Bin



Why compost?

-  Composting is a cheap and easy way to process organic material for the garden.
-  It can save you money, as well as the time spent bagging grass clippings and leaves.
-  Composting can extend the useful life of landfills.

Information

For more information about composting, contact:



North Dakota Department of Health
Division of Waste Management
P.O. Box 5520
200 Missouri Ave., Room 302
Bismarck, N.D. 58506-5520
701.328.5166

Or visit the Department of Health website at
www.health.state.ns.ud/ndhd/envIRON/wm/p2/compost.htm

References:

- *Composting at Home*; Ohio State University Extension bulletin HYG-1189-99
- *Home Composting: A Guide to Composting Yard and Food Waste*; Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Composting in Your Backyard



North Dakota Department of Health
Division of Waste Management

What is composting?

Composting is the breakdown of organic materials by very small living organisms. Potentially, anything that grows in your backyard is food for these organisms.

Like other living things, the organisms need water, air and a balanced diet – a mixture of green forage high in nitrogen and brown material high in carbon.



High-Nitrogen "Green" Ingredients



Grass clippings

Weeds

Food wastes (fruits and vegetables, coffee grounds, tea bags, egg shells, etc.)

Alfalfa hay/ meal



High-Carbon "Brown" Ingredients



Autumn leaves

Straw

Paper items (towels, napkins, bags, plates, coffee filters, tissue and newspaper)

Corn stalks

Wood chips and sawdust

Pine needles

What steps do I take?

Although the following steps will get you started, your own experience will help you tailor a method that best fits your needs.

- 1) Build your own compost bin, or purchase one from a garden catalog, nursery or hardware store.
- 2) Set up the bin in a convenient, shady area with good drainage. A pile about 3 feet square and 4 feet high will help maintain the heat generated by the composting organisms.
- 3) Start the pile with a layer of coarse material to build in air passages. Add alternating layers of "brown" and "green" materials with a shovel full of soil on top of each layer.
- 4) If the materials are too dry, add water as you build the pile.
- 5) Turn the pile each time you add material to provide oxygen for the organisms that actively break down the compost pile. Frequent turning of the pile so that the top becomes the bottom will shorten the composting time.

What do I do if ... ?



The compost has a bad odor.

It is not getting enough air. Turn the compost; add dry material if the pile is too wet.



The center of the pile is dry.

There is not enough water in the compost. Add moisture and turn the pile.



The compost is damp and warm only in the middle.

The pile is too small. Add more material, then mix and turn the pile.



The heap is damp and sweet-smelling, but still will not heat up.

The pile lacks nitrogen. Mix in a nitrogen source such as fresh grass clippings, coffee grounds or food scraps.